

SOV/143-59-5-7/19  
The L'vov Polytechnic Institute Laboratory of Automated Electric  
Drives

for the performance of one laboratory task is on the average 3 hours. The laboratory is equipped with lathes, drilling and milling machines as well as other small machine tools, transport equipment, trolleys and cranes. There are 5 photographs, 1 diagram and 3 circuit diagram. This article was presented by the Kafedra elektrifikatsiy prompredpriyatiy (The Chair of Electrification of Industrial Installations).

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1958

Card 4/4

GUBENKO, Tikhon Pavlovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DENIS Bogdan Dmitriyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUZ'MYAK, Boris Danilovich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Reviews and bibliography. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.8:954-955 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, D.P.; GLAZOV, A.A.; DENISOV, Yu.N.; DZHELEPOV, V.P.;  
DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; ZAPLATIN, N.L.;  
KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; KUZ'YAK, M.; ONISHCHENKO, L.N.;  
RYBALKO, V.S.; SARKISYAN, L.A.; SHVABE, Ye.; SARANTSEVA, V.R.,  
tekhn. red.

[Theory and the modeling of a circular synchro-cyclotron with  
a spiral magnetic field] Voprosy teorii i modelirovaniia kol'-  
tseвого fazotrona so spiral'noi strukturnoi magnitnogo polia.  
Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Synchrotron)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018359

S/0120/64/000/001/0034/0037

AUTHOR: Glazov, A. A.; Kuzmyak, M.; Novikov, D. L.; Onishchenko, L. M.

TITLE: Ion source for a 1-Mev proton accelerator

SOURCE: Pribury\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: proton accelerator, 1 Mev proton accelerator, ion source, impulse ion source, Penning discharge, ion beam focusing

ABSTRACT: A Penning-discharge impulse ion source in which a cold aluminum cavity-type cathode is used is described. The source is intended for mounting in the hollow projection of a torus-type resonator-accelerator. The anti-cathode aperture towards the ion escape is  $120^\circ$ , the drawing-electrode angle is  $90^\circ$ . The source is supplied by an electronic device which develops 50-microsec-long ignition pulses and 20-microsec-long ion-drawing pulses. It was experimentally found that a system of different-potential electrodes with grids ensures the best

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018359

focusing. The effects of the size of the emission aperture in the anti-cathode and of the drawing voltage upon the extraction current were experimentally determined (curves supplied). It was found that the source is capable of producing a current of 20-40 ma (pulse) at 20-25 kv, and a focusing of 10 mm. The cold cathode ensures the constancy of characteristics during long periods of operation. The source is used in a linear accelerator that employs a high frequency of 1.2 Mv and a pulse intensity of 10 ma. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, NS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 40338-66 EWT(m)/EMP(e) WH/WH

ACC NR: AP6007522

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0041/0045

AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Zhunina, L. A.; Kuz'myankow, M. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanism of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the liquation region of the CaO-MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub>+(R<sub>2</sub>O; R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 2, 1965, 41-45

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, ceramic material, pyroceramic, fluoride, liquation, thermal analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors study the process of pyroceramic conversion of glass in the ternary CaO-MgO-SiO<sub>2</sub> system with various concentrations of fluoride added in the form of NaF in various amounts above 100 wt.% during founding for 4 hours at a maximum temperature of 1480°C. Electron photomicrographs of this glass show a large number of nonhomogeneities with dimensions of 0.1 μ indicating active liquation of the glass. As the glass is heated to 600-700°C, these nonhomogeneities gradually increase in size reaching dimensions of 1 μ and greater. X-ray phase analysis shows no crystalline phase. These data are confirmed by differential thermal analysis. The process by which fluorine is integrated into the silicate lattice during melting of the charge is discussed as well as the separation of fluorine during cooling. Liquation in this case should apparently be considered an independent phase process instead of merely a

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L 40338-66

ACC NR: AP6007522

phenomonon which precedes crystallization<sup>15</sup> Initiation of crystallization in this glass is determined chiefly by an increase in the area of the phase interface. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 008

ms  
Card 2/2

L 40339-66 EWT(m)/EWT(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AP6007523

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/65/000/002/0046/0051

AUTHOR: Kitayharodski, I. I. (Deceased); Kuz'myankow, M. I.; Havarushka, Z. I.; Zhunina, L. A.; Yahlow, V. M.

49

48  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Mechanism responsible for conversion of glass to pyroceramic in members of the isomorphous series of the  $\text{CaO-MgO-SiO}_2+(\text{R}_2\text{O}; \text{R}_2\text{O}_3)$  system

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk , no. 2, 1965, 46-51

TOPIC TAGS: silicate glass, solid solution, calcium compound, mangesium compound, ceramic material, pyroceramic

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for using plentiful minerals as raw materials for production of economic pyroceramics with a pyroxene composition and excellent physical, mechanical, thermal and anticorrosion properties. The phase diagram of the  $\text{CaO-MgO-SiO}_2$  system is used as a base with addition (above 100 wt.%) of  $\text{R}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{R}_2\text{O}_3$  in the form of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . This ternary system has a pyroxene field containing a continuous series of diopside-enstatite solid solutions. There is a good basis for assuming that a continuous isomorphous series passes through the entire system. This is important from the standpoint of synthesizing pyroceramics based on multicomponent raw materials (e. g. clay) since all components appearing in the original raw material

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L 40339-66

ACC NR: AP6007523

enter the crystalline structure of the pyroxene solid solution during conversion of the glass to pyroceramic in the isomorphous series. The glass was founded in 1-liter quartz crucibles in a gas furnace at a maximum temperature of 1450-1470°C. The optimum compositions were founded in 25-kg crucibles. The experimental specimens were subjected to gradient crystallization and heat treatment under various conditions (2, 4 and 6 hours at 600-1000°C). The pyroceramic products are subjected to comprehensive x-ray, electron microscope, petrographic and extraction analysis. The results show that pyroceramic conversion of pyroxene glass synthesized from nonmetallic raw materials is a continuously variable process. Continuous interaction between the structural complexes in the glass during heat treatment results in a pyroxene phase of variable composition. Thermograms of the glass are given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

KUZ'MYUK, G.I., inzhener.

Practices of the Kharkov "Serp i molot" Factory in the control  
of measuring equipment. Sel'khoz mashina no.2:32 P'55.  
(Measuring instruments) (MLRA 8:3)

KUZNECHENKO, I.M.

Regulating work quotas and wages at the Kharkov Tractor Plant.  
Avt.i trakt.prom. no.4:1-3 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Ministerstvo traktornogo i sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.  
(Kharkov--Tractor industry)  
(Factory management)

ZHEVNOVATYY, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KHAZANOVA, I.V.; KUZNECHENKOV, I.G.;  
CHUKHONTSEV, V.P.; SHENBERG, G.F.

Agitation flowsheet in the leaching of alumina-bearing calcine with  
the use of hydrocyclones as main apparatuses for separating the pulp.  
TSvet. met. 36 no.1:50-53 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Leaching) (Alumina)

ZEMLEGLYADOV, Konstantin Grigor'yevich; SEMENOVA, Tamara Akinovna;  
KUZNECHENKOV, K.M., red.

[Efficient ways of introducing the multiple machining method  
based on the standardization of parts and billets] Effektiv-  
nye puti vnedreniia metoda gruppovoi obrabotki na osnove uni-  
fikatsii detalei i zagotovok. Leningrad, 1965. 42 p.

(MIRA 18:5)

NIKITIN, P.; KUZNECHIK, V.

Promote shelterbelt afforestation. WFO no.11:19-21  
N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predsedatel' byuro sekti polzashchitnogo lesorazvedeniya  
TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'-  
skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva (for Nikitin). 2. Chlen byuro  
sekti polzashchitnogo lesorazvedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva  
(for Kuznechik).

(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

KRYLOV, A.A.; KUZNECHIKOV, V.P.; SUVOROV, I.M.; CHIGIRINSKIY, A.N.

Hypoplastic states in hematopoiesis as a preceding stage of acute leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.1:47-48  
Ja '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy i gospital'noy terapii (nachal'-nik - prof. Z.M. Volynskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

BELEN'KIY, N.G., akademik; KRYLOVA, N.N., kand. biologicheskikh nauk;  
BAZAROVA, K.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEVOST'YANOV, B.A.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNEKO, Ye.V., inzh.

Method for the preparation of "MP" hydrolyzates from blood  
proteins and their properties. Trudy VNIMMP no.13:120-144 '62.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Eksp. thekh Moskovskogo myasnogo kombinata (for Kuzenko).

L 30022-00 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWT(t)/ETI IJF(c) GW/JD

ACC NR: AP6029717

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/001/0084/0085

AUTHOR: Yakimenko, L. M.; Kuznets, E. D.; Tsionskiy, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tritium<sup>19</sup> content in atmospheric fall-out over Moscow during 1962-1963

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: tritium, radioactive fallout, fission product, atmospheric precipitation, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: Natural tritium is oxidized and usually found on the ground as the radioactive component of rainwater, amounting to several T units (1 T unit is defined as 1 tritium atom per  $10^{18}$  hydrogen atoms). As the result of the atmospheric thermonuclear tests, the T level increased by 2 orders of magnitude and at times it reached several thousands of T units. The factors that affect the T level of rainwater include the distance of the point from the site of the explosion, the distance from large oceanic masses, geographic location, and meteorological conditions. Fission products may reside long periods in the upper layers of the atmosphere. The T level of precipitations collected in Moscow was systematically determined, starting in December 1961. The samples were first enriched by a three-stage electrolytic process, the deuterium content determined by the drop method, and the tritium determined by its activity in hydrogen, obtained by decomposing the water in vacuum over Mg amalgam. The reproducibility of the method was ascertained by analyzing the same tap water samples repeatedly. The error of the measurements was  $\pm 10\%$  and its sensitivity was  $20 \pm 10$  T units. The tritium content of collected snow and rainwater samples increased from 523 in December 1961 to 5890 in July 1963, reaching values between 618 and 1125 T units in December 1963. Orig. art.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 27 May 65 / OTH REF: 006

UDC: 551.577.7

Card 1/1

S/125/61/000/009/009/014  
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, G.F., Voskan'yan, B.Kh., Yelagin, V.M., Kuznets, I.I.,  
Rad'ko, E.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Automatic ASG-NITI welders

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.9, 1961, 51-59

TEXT: Design and operation is described of an АСГ-ННТИ (ASG-NITI) welder developed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Scientific Research Institute of Technology) and demonstrated in 1960 at the VDNKh exhibition. It is designed for argon-arc welding large sheet structures of nonmagnetic or low-magnetic metal (aluminum and titanium alloys, stainless steel), with tungsten electrode and with or without filler wire. Its tracing system moves the welding head along the joint with  $\pm$  0.25 mm accuracy when the joint deviates not more than 10 mm per meter from straight line, and maintains the arc length (by voltage), with voltage control accuracy of 0.25 v. The welder is provided with TV, remote controlled, can weld circular seams. Manual control is also provided. The АСГ-2 (ASG-2) welding head, illustrated with a block diagram and a close-up view photo- ✓

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Automatic ASG-NITI welders

S/125/61/000/009/009/014  
D040/D113

graph, may be used on any analogous automatic welders. The new tracing principle suggested by T.B.Shcherbanenko and D.A.Mikhaylov, requires no especially prepared line traced parallel to the joint, as required by all other automatic machines with photoelectric tracing systems. The tracing element is an inductive pickup (Fig.3) with two coils on one magnetic circuit. The coils are supplied with alternating current and produce alternating magnetic field that causes eddy currents in metal edges being joined. The article gives detailed engineering information and includes the circuit diagram of the tracing system and four photographs. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1961

Card 2/3

KUZNETS, S. N.

KUZNETS, S.N., inzhener.

Broadening the authority of forestry managers. Les.prom. 14 no.6:31 Je '54.  
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Otdel lesnoy promyshlennosti Arkhangel'skogo oblispolkoma.  
(Forests and forestry)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; Primali uchastiye: BOGATINA, K.G.;  
SHELEKHES, T.N.; KUZNETS, T.P.; SAVINA, Ye.V.

Reaction between stannous and stannic oxide and ferric sulfide.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1668-1679 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Tin oxide) (Iron oxide)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; NADINSKAYA, O.V.; BOGATINA, K.G.; *Prinimali uchastiye:*  
SAVINA, Ye.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZNETS, T.P., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHELEKHES, T.B., laborant; KAYNOVA, I.S.,  
laborant

Investigating the interaction of tin oxide with iron disulfide  
in the presence of a deoxidiser. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvet-  
meta no.19:618-630 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin oxide) (Sulfuration)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh. (g.Kiyev); KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh. (g.kiyev)

Irrigation of rice in the south of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Gidr. 1  
mel. 14 no.2:3-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Ukraine--Rice--Irrigation)

KUZNETS, Ya.M., inzh.; KONTSEDALOV, A.G., inzh.; ULASOVICH, N.M., gidro-  
geolog

Change in hydrogeological conditions in the zone of influence of  
the Kakhovka Reservoir. Gidr. i mel. 16 no.2:26-33 F '64.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu vodokho-  
zyaystvennykh sooruzheniy i sel'skikh elektrostantsiy.

VESELYY, V.K. [Veselyi, V.K.], veteran truda; KUZNETS, Yakov Mefodiyovich;  
IVANOVA, Margarita Vladimirovna

What would you do and who would you like to become if you were eighteen  
years old? Znan. ta pratsia no.1:1-2 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Youth)

KUZNETS, E. I.

1A 1T55

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Jan 1947

Thiouracil

Barometric Pressure

"Does Thiouracil Influence Resistance to Barometric Pressure? Preliminary Communication," E I Kuznets and V V Streltsov, 3 pp

"Byul Eksper Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 1

Results of experiments on white mice.

Administration of thiouracil to mice in 0.1% soln. for 4-35 days does not affect this resistance. It hinders development of immature mice and produces skin disorders in 10-15% of mature mice.

1T55

KHAZEN, I.M.: KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Effect of great drops in barometric pressure on the higher nervous  
activity of animals (white rats) during microintervals of time.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.5:985-987 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut psovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva, Pred-  
stavleno akademikom L.A. Orbeli.  
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY, L.S.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov; on his 70th birthday. Fiziol. zhur.

44 no.3:266-267 Mr '58.

(SMIRNOV ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1887-)

(MIRA 11:4)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; TOLOVA, S.V.

Bioelectric currents of the cerebral cortex during various functional states of the respiratory center. *Fiziol.zhur.* 45 no.10:1192-1200  
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, fiziologicheskaya gruppa,  
Moskva.

(RESPIRATION physiol.)  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

ZHERZBCHENKO, P.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MINEYEV, A.I. (Moskva)

Improved apparatus for the measurement of oxygen requirements in  
laboratory animals. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 4 no. 6:74-75  
N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(RESPIRATION)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYYE,  
I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA,  
I.S.; PRMOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.;  
ZHKHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation  
protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2:  
157-160 Mr-Apr '60.

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

(DEAMINATION)

(MIRA 13:6)

RAYEVSKIY, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; TOLOVA, S.V.; UL'YANINSKIY,  
L.S.; SHAPOVALOVA, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the cessation of inhibition of the respiratory center  
during stimulation of the central portion of the vagus nerve. Fiziol.  
zhur. 46 no.10:1203-1209 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Fiziologicheskaya gruppy chlena-korrespondenta AMN SSSR A.I.Smirnova,  
Moskva.

(VAGUS NERVE)

(RESPIRATION)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; ANTIPOV, V.V.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Kymographic and electromagnetic registration of drops. Farm.i toks.  
24 no.2:237-238 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(INJECTIONS)

SHASHKOV, V.S.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.

Comparative action in vitro and in vivo of some monoaminoxidase  
inhibitors. Farm.i toks. 24 no.6:675-682 '61. (MIRA 15:11)  
(AMINE OXIDASE)

KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.;  
SUVOV, N.N.; SYCHEVA, T.P.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Differences in the action of some monoamine oxidase inhibitors in  
vitro and in vivo. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.5:1231-1234 F '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akad. A.N.Bakulevym.  
(AMINE OXIDASE) (PHARMACOLOGY)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SUVOROV, N.N.;  
SHASHKOV, V.S.; YARMONEIKO, S.P.

Radioprotective effect of the combined use of amines. Med.rad.  
no.3:67-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (AMINES)

27,2300

39552

S/240/62/000/005/001/001  
1015/1215

AUTHOR

Kuznets, Ye. I., Candidate of Medical Sciences

TITLE:

On increasing the thermal resistance of the body

PERIODICAL:

Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 5, 1962, 17-21

TEXT: Studies on thermal resistance were carried out on albino mice, these animals being very sensitive to heat (they cannot resist temperatures above 39°C for long periods). An attempt was made with low molecular aminothiols, using the survival period of the animals as a criterion for judging increased thermal resistance. Low molecular compounds of the aminothiol series increased the thermal resistance of albino mice. Increase in thermal resistance depends not only on the activity but also on the ability of a substance to penetrate the cells. Further studies on biologically effective synthetics to increase the non-specific thermal resistance of the body are indicated. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Labor Hygiene and Professional Diseases, AMS USSR).

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1961.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4019529

S/0240/64/000/003/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Kuznets, Ye. I. (Candidate of medical sciences);  
Suvorov, N. N. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

TITLE: Use of biologically active synthetic preparations to increase  
body heat resistance

SOURCE: Gigiyena 1 sanitariya, no. 3, 1964, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic preparation, biologically active synthetic  
preparation, body heat resistance, oxidation inhibitor, oxidation  
inhibiting preparation, cystamine, betamine, betazine, AET, tissue  
metabolism, increased body heat resistance

ABSTRACT: In a series of experiments the heat resistance of white  
mice was studied in a heat chamber at 46-50°C after administration of  
various doses of oxidation inhibiting preparations (betazine,  
betamine, cystamine, and AET). The rectal temperature of the animals  
was measured with a copper-constantan thermocouple with an accuracy  
of 0.1°. Survival of the animals under high-temperature conditions  
served as the heat resistance index. It was found that preliminary  
administration of betazine in 50 mg/kg doses 11 times over 22 days

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019529

increased the survival rate by 10%. Cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) and AET (10 mg/kg) administered separately did not affect heat resistance but were effective when these doese were combined. Biologically active synthetic preparations can increase heat resistance by inhibiting oxidation processes in tissues and with further development may enable man to control body heat resistance. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMN SSSR); Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze Minzdrava SSSR, Moskva (All-Union Scientific-Research Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Health SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jan63

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

2/2

Card

KRAPIVINTSEVA, Stefaniya Ivanovna; KUZNETS, Ye.I., red.

[Correct organization of work and rest] Pravil'naya organizatsiia truda i otdykha. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965.  
31 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT6036601

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0238/0239

AUTHOR: Kuznets, Ya. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of synthetic preparations to increase the heat resistance of animal organisms [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 238-239

TOPIC TAGS: hyperthermia, heat tolerance, antiheat drug, biologic metabolism, adrenal gland

ABSTRACT:

The processes of adaptation to high ambient air temperatures form an integrated structure based on changes in a large number of systems of the living organism. A number of stages can be distinguished in the development of this structure; in particular, an externally "reactive" form (intensification of respiratory, circulatory, and other functions) which enhances the process of heat exchange and which is supplemented by an externally "non-reactive" form (occurring on the tissue level) which affects the

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ACC NR: AT6036601

processes of heat production.

Greater heat tolerance can be attained by the use of synthetic antioxidants which inhibit heat production. Thus, in experiments on white mice it was established that  $\beta, \beta'$ -diamino-ethyl disulfide dihydrochloride (cystamine) in a dose of 25 mg/kg,  $\beta$ -amino ethylisothiuronium bromide hydrobromide (AET) in a dose of 20 mg/kg, or a combination of cystamine (12.5 mg/kg) plus AET (10 mg/kg), administered in a single intraperitoneal injection 30 min before exposure to heat ( $T = 46^\circ$  to  $50^\circ\text{C}$ , humidity = 20%) brings about a noticeable increase in heat tolerance determined by survival time. A similar effect is observed following repeated injections of  $\beta$ -(4-hydroxy-3, 5-di-iodophenyl)  $\beta$ -alanine (betazine) in a dose of 50 mg/kg.

The use of antioxidants may be regarded as a way of reinforcing natural protection mechanisms, especially by activating the metabolic link of thermoregulation. Evidently a number of antioxidants in the organism form a normal component of the adaptive thermoregulatory system of the organism.

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6036601

Under conditions of high ambient air temperatures, the biogenic amines (serotonin, adrenalin, and noradrenalin) play an essential role in the thermoregulatory reaction of the hypothalamus, as shown by W. Feldberg and R. D. Myers (1963--1965). In the author's investigations it was shown that the biogenic amines also have a thermoregulatory effect on the periphery. Thus, serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate) in a dose of 25 to 50 mg/kg, and other derivatives of aminoindole metabolism in the organism such as mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine hydrochloride) in a dose of 50 mg/kg and tryptamine hydrochloride in a dose of 12.5 mg/kg, when injected interperitoneally, cause a noticeable hypothermia, accompanied by decreased oxygen consumption and lowered tail skin temperature in white mice.

The data obtained broaden our understanding of the sphere of action and the structure of the amine mechanism which participated in the maintenance of the heat balance of the living organism.

The above mentioned properties of biogenic amines and

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AT6036601

indolyl alkylamines suggests the feasibility of using them as thermoprotectors for increasing the heat tolerance of the organism.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

KUZNETS, Yuriy L'vovich, kand.istor.nauk; NOSOV, F.V., doktor istor.  
nauk, red.; ARKHAROVA, V.G., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn.red.

[The truth about the "American way of life"] Pravda ob "ameri-  
kanskom obrase zhizni." Pod obshchei red. F.V.Nosova. Leningrad,  
Lenizdat, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(United States--Cost and standard of living)

(United States--Unemployed)

LEVIN, Mikhail Izrailevich; KRAYZMER, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
dots., nauchn. red.; KUZNETS, Yu.L., red.

[Cybernetics in our lives] Kibernetika vkhodit v zhizn';  
beseda o knigakh. Nauchn. red. L.P.Kraizmer. Leningrad,  
Publichnaia biblioteka, 1962. 15 p. (Na temy dnia, no.4)  
(Bibliography--Cybernetics) (MIRA 16:10)  
(Bibliography--Automatic control)

KUZNETS, Z. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Isotopes,  
Reaction Kinetics

21 Jun 53

"Exchange of Oxygen Isotopes between Carbon Mono-  
xide and Carbon Dioxide Over Ferric Oxide Catalyst,"  
H. V. Kul'kova, Z. D. Kuznets, M. I. Temkin

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1067-1070

Studied the exchange of  $O^{18}$  between CO and CO<sub>2</sub>,  
over a Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst and derived an equation giv-  
ing the rate of the reaction. Presented by Acad  
A. N. Frumkin 11 Apr 53.

26918

KUZNETSKIY, G.I.

Opyt podgotovki elektromonterov na osnove peredovoi tekhnologii [Experience of training electricians on the basis of progressive technology]. Trudrezervizdat, 1952. 29 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

KUZNETSKIY, G.

Organization of laboratory work. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.5:7  
My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstvennoy chasti re-  
meslennogo uchilishcha no.30 energetikov (g. Leningrad)  
(Electric laboratories)

KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; PETROV, V.K., nauchnyy red.; KOBRINSKAYA, M.V., red.; SUSHKOVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory work in electric engineering; a textbook for trade and technical schools] Laboratornyi praktikum po elektrotekhnike; posobie dlia remeslennykh i tekhnicheskikh uchilishch. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1959. 85 p.

(MIRA 12:6)

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

NAKHUTIN, Isaak Pinkhusovich; KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; SMIRNOV,  
B.V., nauchnyy red.; KOBZINSKAYA, M.V., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M.,  
tekhn. red.

[Manual on practical problems in electrical engineering] Posobie dlia  
prakticheskikh zaniatii po elektrotekhnike. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-  
pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Electric engineering—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

YAKOVLEV, Dmitriy Filippovich; KUZNETSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovic;  
BESHKIN, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; FRENKEL', M.Z., nauchnyy  
red.; SHAKHOVA, L.I., red.; NESYTSLOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Training of electricians for work on high-voltage power  
transmission lines and substations] Podgotovka elektro-  
monterov vysokovol'tnykh linii peredachi i podstantsii.  
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Electricians—Education and training)

YAKOVLEV, D.; KUZNETSKIY, G.

Personnel for power engineering. Prof. tekhn. obr. 18 no. 12:9.  
31 D '51. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Remeslennoye uchilishche No. 30, Leningrad.  
(Electrical engineering--Study and teaching)

GOROKHOVSKIY, D.M.; GUTKIN, S.G.; ZISLIN, S.G.; KUZNETSKIY, K.D.;  
PELYUSHENKO, O.I.; POPOV, B.N.; YAKUBOVICH, I.Ye.;  
PROSVIRNIN, A.D., otv. red.; KNYAZEV, V.V., red.;  
YUNISOVA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Motor vehicles manufactured at the Gorkiy Automobile Plant]  
Avtomobili Gor'kovskogo zavoda. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knish-  
noe izd-vo, 1963. 390 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Gor'kovskogo avtozavoda (for Prosvirnin).  
(Gorkiy--Motor vehicles)

with a layer of waxed cloth in the center of the cylinder the components

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(8)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

ACCESSION NR: AP4035687

S/0057/64/034/005/0809/0811

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, R.S.

TITLE: The magnetic field within a cylinder in an external rotating radial field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.5, 1964, 809-811

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field, rotating magnetic field, Maxwell equation

ABSTRACT: Maxwell's equations for empty space are solved in cylindrical coordinates  $r, \varphi, z$  for the case that the magnetic field is finite on the axis and has the form  $H = h(r) \exp[i(\omega t - k\varphi)]$ , where  $\omega$  is the frequency,  $t$  is the time, and  $k$  is an integer. The solution is regarded as an idealization of the rotating magnetic field of a polyphase system. The equation  $h_r(R) = H_0$ , in which the subscript  $r$  on  $h$  indicates the radial component, is adjoined as a boundary condition on the cylinder  $r = R$ , which of course it is not since  $h$  has already been assumed to depend only on  $r$ . The solution is found to be

$$h_r = H_0 \frac{R}{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c} R\right)} \frac{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r\right)}{r}; \quad h_\varphi = -i \frac{\omega}{ck} H_0 \frac{R}{J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c} R\right)} J'_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r\right),$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035687

where  $J_k$  is the Bessel function of order  $k$  and  $c$  is the velocity of light. Particular significance is ascribed to those frequencies for which

$$J_k\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right)=0.$$

This apparent significance seems to arise from the possibility that the cylinder  $r < R$  may be filled with matter, to which, however, all the relevant properties of the vacuum have been ascribed. Anyway, the author notes that the Bessel function will vanish on or within the cylinder only for frequencies much greater than those encountered in industry, and does not give the special treatment that he says this case requires. The field for the case of zero frequency is derived and discussed briefly. Orig.art.has: 28 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jun63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

Monetskiy, E.S.

TOPIC TAGS: rotating magnetic field, cylindrical body

math angle. The calculation is based on the author's earlier calcu-

1. 54771-69

ACCESSION NO: AP5015643

L 3303-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EHA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AR5008454

S/0271/65/000/002/B016/B016

681.142.33:621.311.6

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.  
Svodnyy tom, Abs. 2B93

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, S. S.

TITLE: One method for widening the frequency band and enhancing the accuracy  
of digital phase meters

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tomskogo in-ta radioelektron. i elektron. tekhn., v. 2,  
1964, 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: phase meter<sup>25</sup>, digital phase meter, high frequency phase meter

TRANSLATION: A method is described for constructing the block circuit of a  
digital phase meter with a rather high frequency band (up to 500 kc or higher).  
The phase meter accuracy is enhanced by introducing elements that compensate  
for systematic errors; less rigorous requirements for some assemblies are  
adopted, and the prerequisites are created for using semiconductor devices. A

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008454

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simplified phase meter block diagram is described. This diagram differs from the conventional one in that it includes a  $180^{\circ}$ -phase shifter which is materialized by introducing a symmetrical trigger into each channel. A formula is supplied for determining the uppermost frequency at which the instrument can operate. Most of the systematic error is compensated by a high-resolution (down to  $0.01^{\circ}$ ) indicator, an adjustable delay line, and the  $180^{\circ}$ -phase shifter. These devices eliminate the shaping-channel errors due to unequal limiting and amplification levels, and to dissimilar rise and fall portions of the controlled-trigger and gate pulses. Bibl. 7, figs. 5.

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

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... i proizvodstvennyy opyt Tema 35 i/II.59-154/18,

Fig. 87. 01g. 87. 028: 2 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table

90V: 003

OTHER. 200

KUZNETSKIY, S.S. (Krasnoyarsk)

Distribution laws and practical limiting errors of discrete  
transformation in digital phase meters. Avtometriia no.3:  
63-68 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted Sept. 15, 1964.

KUZNETSKIY, V.I., inzhener.; SURIN, A.N., inzhener.

Use of tubes with a thin metal sheath for interior wiring. Prom.  
energ. 11 no.10:31-32 0 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Latvenergo.  
(Electric wiring, Interior)

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Chemical changes in the sulfite cooking process with a sodium  
base. *Bum. prom.* 33 no.5:7-9. My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

I. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova.  
(Woodpulp)

KUZNETSKIY, V. V.

"Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics. Some Questions of the Methods of Their Experimental Determination and Analysis." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Engineering Institute V. M. Molotov, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

POLIVANOV, K.M.; KUZNETSKIY, V.Y.

General properties of linear systems. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. no.11:  
1310-1317 N '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Molotova.  
(Ferrates--Magnetic properties)

Kuznetsov, V.V.

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V.V.

TITLE: Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics  
(Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol. XX, #11, pp 1274-1278  
1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

ABSTRACT: The magnetic and electric properties of nickel-zinc ferrites 0-2000 and 0-1000 were investigated in the radiotechnical band of frequencies from 0.1 to 50 megacycles.

The experiments and the analysis of results obtained were carried out by the method of two measurements developed by Polivanov (1). The characteristics of frequency dependences of magnetic and dielectric permeabilities of these ferrites are shown in Graphs 1, 2 and 3. This investigation has shown that the surface effect in nickel-zinc ferrites, within the frequency band considered, is extremely small.

Card 1/2

TITLE:

Frequency Characteristics of Magnetodielectrics  
(Chastotnyye kharakteristiki magnetodielektrikow)

The volume resonance is also absent.

The mechanism of dispersion of magnetic permeability can be explained by a resonance phenomenon connected with the shift of borders of spontaneous magnetization regions. The possibility of such a phenomenon was first pointed out by Doering (2).

It is concluded that the ferrites investigated are in electrical respect semiconductors with markedly manifested capacitance properties. The bibliography lists 2 references, one of which is Slavic (Russian). The article contains 3 graphs.

INSTITUTION:

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva

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No date

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Card 2/2

Kuznetskiy, V.V.

**AUTHORS:** Polivanov, K.M. and Kuznetskiy, V.V.

**TITLE:** General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye svoystva lineynykh sistem)

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Vol.XX, #11, pp 1310-1317  
1956, USSR, Seriya fizicheskaya

**ABSTRACT:** The authors apply a graphoanalytical method proposed by Bode (5) to determine the imaginary frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability by the real one.

The method consists of the following steps:

1. The available real characteristic curve is approximated by a series of straight lines,
2. The imaginary characteristic is constructed for each section, and
3. The curves obtained are summed up.

There is also a possibility to determine the phase characteristic of magnetic permeability by the frequency characteristic of magnetic permeability modulus obtained experimentally.

Card 1/2

**TITLE:**

General Properties of Linear Systems (Obshchiye svoystva lineynykh sistem)

This graphoanalytical method was applied by the authors to the analysis of frequency dependence of the magnetic permeability of ferrites.

Experimental and theoretical curves agree well for ferrites 0-1000 and 0-2000 used in the investigation.

The bibliography lists 9 references, of which 8 are Slavic (Russian). The article contains 6 graphs.

Power Engineering Institute imeni V.M. Molotov in Moskva

**INSTITUTION:**

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KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Mechanism of the frequency dispersion of magnetic spectra of  
nickel-zinc ferrites. Nek. vop. inzh. fiz. no.1:83-98 '57.  
(MIRA 12:5)

(Magnetism) (Ferrites)

KUZNETSKIY, V.V.

Heating of massive ferromagnetic cylinders by alternating current  
of industrial frequency. Nek. vop. inzh. fiz. no.1:99-110 '57.

(Induction heating)

(MIRA 12:5)

8(0)

SOV/112-59-5-9308

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen That Has a Low Q-Factor

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Nekotoryye vopr. inzh. fiz. Nr 1, M., 1957, pp 111-122

ABSTRACT: Measuring the parameters of specimens having a low Q-factor by means of a Q-meter is possible only if the sensitivity of the meter is increased. The principal difficulty lies in the fact that in tuning the measuring circuit by a variable capacitor, the resonant point in the circuit does not correspond to the maximum voltage on the capacitor. This phenomenon has to be taken into account in dealing with low-Q specimens, for which the formulae supplied with the meter instructions are inapplicable. Introducing experimentally determined corrective factors into simplified formulae is suggested. To facilitate estimating the corrective factors, graphs are presented. Series connection of

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-5-9308

Using the Q-Meter for Determining Inductance and Capacitance of a Specimen . . . .

inductive and capacitive specimens in the measuring circuit is examined. A difference measurement method is used, in which two measurements — with and without the specimen — are taken. Determination of inductance, capacitance, and resistance of the circuit without the specimen is made by using conventional formulae because the circuit Q-factor is sufficiently high. The method was tested in determining frequency characteristics of the impedance of NTs-2000 and NTs-1000 ferrites where the specimen was regarded as both a coil magnetic circuit and a capacitor dielectric; thus, both magnetic and electric properties of the ferrite were investigated.

V. Yu. K.

Card 2/2

Card 9/3

KULZNETSKIY, V. V.

507/5134

THESE 1 BOOK REPRODUCTION

Moscow. "Inzhenerno-Fizicheskii Institut

Bakortelli; sbornik staty (Accelerators; Collection of articles)  
Moscow, Akademiya, 1960. 163 p. First slip inserted. 3,600  
copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshago i srednego spetsial'nogo  
obrazovaniya RSFSR.

Ed. (title page): G. A. Izrael, Doctor of Technical Sciences,  
Professor; Tech. Ed.: S. M. Popova.

CONTENTS: The book contains articles by staff members of the De-  
partment of Electrophysical Instruments of the VNI (Moscow Engi-  
neering Physics Institute) reflecting theoretical and experimental  
investigations of linear electron accelerators, betatrons and  
synchrotrons; one article deals with ion sources for cyclotrons.  
The theoretical papers on linear electron accelerators are a  
continuation of a similar research program published in the col-  
lection of articles "Sbornik staty" (KFI edition, 1959)  
on the dynamics of particles in these machines. The theoretical  
papers on betatrons contain a mathematical solution of  
the problem of the beam and the inductive properties of that  
of particles in the beam and the inductive properties of that  
beam at the moments of onset and break. A number of theoretical  
investigations deals with measurements at electron accelerators  
accelerator and betatron components, while a practical study is con-  
cerned with the linear cyclic accelerator ("betatron") proposed a  
few years ago by one of the contributors of the article in question.  
No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the  
articles.

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5/12/61



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ACCESSION NR: AP5014884

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928110010-9"

KUZNETSKOVA, E.K.

Characteristics of the blood supply to the pancreas in various phases of its activity. Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.4:470-479 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:6)

1. From the Department of Physiology, S.M. Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad.

(PANCREAS—BLOOD SUPPLY)

KUZNETSLOV, N.I. (Yaroslavl')

Use of  $\text{Ca}^{45}$  for studying mineral metabolism in osteoporosis of  
varying etiology. Med.rad. no.10:88-90 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(CALCIUM--ISOTOPES) (OSTEOPOROSIS)

KURYLOVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W].; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASKIYE, I.P.; SITEK, K.

Comparative studies on lyophilized BCG vaccines prepared from BCG strains of various origins. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i imm. 29 no.10: 105-110 1958. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimental' nogo otdela Mezhdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parizhe.  
(BCG VACCINES

lyophilized vaccines from various strains, comparison (Rus))

KURYLOVICH, V. [Kurylowicz, W.]; KUZNETSOV, A.; PASK'YE, I.F. [Pasquier, J.F.]  
SITEK, K.

Attempted differentiation of BCG strains of various origins and lymphilization of vaccines prepared from these strains with the aid of radioactive carbon. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11:52-62 N '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta gigiyeny v Varshave i eksperimental'nogo otdela Mezhdunarodnogo tsentra pomoshchi detyam v Parizhe.

(BCG VACCINATION

lymphilization of vaccines from various BCG strains with radiocarbon (Rus))

(MYCOBACTERIUM, TUBERCULOSIS BOVIS

BCG, differentiation of strains from various sources (Rus))

KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Are buffer walls needed for mooring quays. Rech. transp. 19 no.12:50-51  
D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Anchorage)

KUZNETSOV, A. (Novosibirsk)

Bridge with a linear scale for measuring resistances and capacitances.  
Radio no.3:55-56 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Bridge circuits) (Electric measurements)

KUZNETSOV, A., inah.

Bridge in Orsk. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no. 7:29 S '62.  
(Orsk—Bridges, Concrete)

(MIRA 16:2)

AKHIDIN, D., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, A., inzh.

Keramzit concrete truss. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.1:28-29 Ja '63.

(Trusses) (Keramzit)

(MIRA 16:3)

KUZNETSOV, A.

Experiment in comprehensive education. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19  
no.11:28 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1, Sverdlovsk.  
(Evening and continuation schools)

KUZNETSOV, A.

Legal status of the secondary school students working in  
enterprises. Sots. trud 6 no.7:11-16 J1 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(Educational law and legislation)  
(Education, Cooperative)

KUZNETSOV, A., prepodavatel', dotsent, kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Theory and practice. Grazhd. av. 20 no.9:15 S '63. (MIKA 16:8)

1. Rizhskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.  
(Riga--Aeronautics--Study and teaching)

ACC NR: AP7000558

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/011/0046/0048

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, A. (Engineer; Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Checking the R-405's calibration [Testing the R-405 radio-relay station]

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 11, 1966, 46-48

TOPIC TAGS: electronic equipment, ~~equipment maintenance~~, radio relay<sup>station</sup>, radio relay  
equipment, *frequency meter / Ch 4-9 frequency meter*

ABSTRACT: In this article it is stated that a periodic check on the most important parameters of the R-405 radio-relay station's equipment can be made with a new instrument. Now being put into production, the Ch4-9 heterodyne frequency meter is powered by 220-v  $\pm 10\%$  a-c with a  $50 \pm 0.5$  Hz frequency. The instrument can be used in mobile workshops, at repair bases, in storehouses, laboratories, and factory machine shops. At an air temperature of about  $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a humidity to 90%, the instrument gives measurements with an error of no more than  $\pm 5.6^{-6}$ . [WS]

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

IMC: none

KUZNETSOV, A.A.; LUNEVA, V.S.

Quantitative determination of the anticorrosive properties  
of greases by means of radioactive tracers. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i  
masel 5 no.9:61-64 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i polucheniya iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.  
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)  
(Radioactive tracers)

S/065/60/000/009/006/006/XX  
E194/E184

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, A.A., and Luneva, V.S.

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive  
Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator 19  
Method

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No. 9,  
pp. 61-64

TEXT: Existing standard methods of assessing the protective  
properties of greases and their corrosive effects are qualitative  
and as quantitative results were required it was decided to use  
the radioactive indicator method. The test pieces were discs of  
area 21.3 cm<sup>2</sup> containing the isotope Fe<sup>59</sup>. The metal surfaces  
were cleaned with particular care. The protection tests were made  
at relative humidity of 98-100% at various temperatures: the test  
results are plotted and are given in Table 1. It is seen that  
increasing the test temperature increases the rate of metal  
transfer with both hydrocarbon and soap greases. The repeatability  
of metal content determinations in the lubricants in assessing the  
protective properties lies in the range 4-16%. Under isothermal  
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E194/E184

Quantitative Determination of the Anti-corrosive Properties of Greases by the Radioactive Indicator Method

conditions the relative humidity plays a prominent role and corrosion is very slight at low relative humidity. The radioactive tracer and polarographic methods of assessing metal transfer were compared; the results were in general agreement but as will be seen from the data given in Table 2, the radioactive determinations are the more accurate. Moreover, the radioactive method permits recording of the initial kinetics of the corrosion process in a time not only less than a day but even less than an hour. The time required for a radioactive determination is less than that of polarographic determination by a factor of 3 or 4. Preliminary results of tests of the corrosive effects of various greases by the radioactive method are given in Table 3: there was no transfer of metal to the lubricants in periods up to 24 hours, but transfer was observed at 48 hours and above. The greases are readily compared with one another. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 10 references: (Soviet, but one probably translated from English).

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP  
Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, A. A.

124-11-13247

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 139 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, A. A.

TITLE: On Calculation Methods for the Parameters of the Shearing of Mountainous Rocks.  
(O metodakh rascheta ~~parametrov~~ sdvizheniya gornykh porod.)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Molotovsk. gorn. in-t , 1956, sb. Nr 1, pp 58-65.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

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